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1925



VAN DUSEN NURSERIES
GENEVA, N. Y.

A NEW POLICY—FREE REPLACEMENTS

OUR PURPOSE is to make your planting just as satisfactory and pleasing to you as we possibly can. To this end we now will **replace free trees and plants which die**. Such trees must be reported to us by September 1st following the fall or spring the trees were planted.

We believe we are the pioneers of this country in the commercial propagation and distribution of Dwarf Fruit Trees. The supremacy of these trees for use in the average home fruit garden is pretty well established. This is further indicated by contributions which appear from time to time in the leading Garden journals.

Our business is based largely on the sale of Dwarf Fruit Trees. These trees have become so popular we feel we can give our customers this additional service in regard to replacing trees which fail. We are so certain of the health and vigor of our stock, that we **guarantee every tree and plant of your order will be alive and in every way satisfactory at the end of its first summer growing season.**



THREE YEAR DWARF WEALTHY

PLANTING DISTANCES

Apples, Standard.....	30 to 40 ft.	Apricots, Standard.....	16 to 18 ft.
Apples, Dwarf.....	10 to 12 ft.	Apricots, Dwarf.....	10 to 12 ft.
Apples, Dwarfed on Paradise..	8 to 10 ft.	Cherries, Sweet, Standard....	18 to 20 ft.
Pears, Standard.....	18 to 20 ft.	Cherries, Sweet, Dwarf....	12 to 14 ft.
Pears, Dwarf.....	10 to 12 ft.	Cherries, Sour, Standard....	14 to 18 ft.
Peaches, Standard.....	16 to 18 ft.	Cherries, Sour, Dwarf....	10 to 12 ft.
Peaches, Dwarf.....	10 to 12 ft.	Plums, Standard.....	15 to 20 ft.
		Plums, Dwarf.....	10 to 12 ft.
		Quinces.....	10 to 12 ft.
		Grapes.....	8 by 10 ft.
		Raspberries, Red.....	3 by 6 ft.
		Raspberries, Black.....	3 by 6 ft.
		Blackberries.....	5 by 7 ft.
		Asparagus, in beds.....	1 by 1½ ft.

OUR GUARANTY—SUBSTITUTIONS

Orders for the Orchard—We guarantee our customers against willful change of labels, and exercise the greatest care to have every variety true to name. It is to be understood between purchaser and ourselves that our liability shall not be greater than the amount of the purchase price. If out of varieties ordered, we shall omit such varieties and refund amount paid for them, unless the order indicated second choice of varieties.

Orders for the Home Garden—On these orders, when out of a variety, we substitute a variety as good, correctly labeled, and as nearly as possible like the one ordered, unless you instruct us not to substitute.

OUR GUARANTEE—REPLACEMENTS

We will **replace free** such trees as do not live, provided you report by September 1st, following the fall or spring your order was shipped.

MANNER OF SHIPPING

All shipments are f. o. b., express or freight office, Geneva, N. Y., where our responsibility ceases. All shipments are made by express except (1) orders large enough to require boxing, and (2) unless you positively order freight shipment. It is rarely practicable to ship full size trees by mail.

TERMS

Our terms are **cash with order**. This is no reflection on the credit of our customers, but is necessary to handle our mail order business in the easiest possible way. Remit by postal, or express order, or your own personal check. We do not ship C. O. D.

VAN DUSEN NURSERIES, C. C. MCKAY, Manager, GENEVA, N. Y.

DWARF FRUIT TREES FOR QUICKEST RETURNS

The characteristic of Dwarf Fruit Trees which appeals most strongly to the average planter, is their habit of beginning to produce fruit more quickly than standard trees. They are truly efficient in giving the quickest possible returns in pleasure and satisfaction. Some of the trees dug for shipping this season, bore fruit last summer right in the nursery. Last spring we planted a number of dwarf fruit trees for observation. Several of these bloomed and fruited. They were photographed and some of them are included among our illustrations. Each year we receive photographs of fruiting trees from customers who are pleased with their first small crops of fruit. A gentleman who sent us such a photo in 1922 wrote us again this year and gave an enthusiastic description of his dwarf apple trees, from one of which he had picked an eighteen ounce Scarlet Beauty. A little later he reported once more

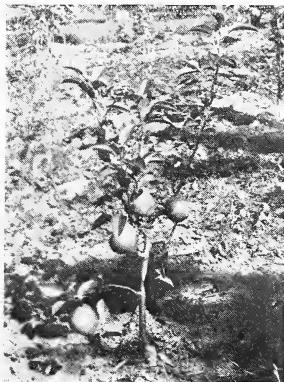
that among the last of the apples he picked was one weighing twenty-five ounces, and of fine quality. So far as we know this is the champion in size. If any of our other friends can equal this record, let us hear about it. We do not wish to be misunderstood as claiming these trees will all fruit the first year. Most of them may not fruit even the second year; but those trees which do begin fruiting so young merely emphasize the **natural habit of the dwarfs to produce fruit more quickly than the standards**. Standard trees, according to the kind of fruit and the variety, require generally from four to twelve years to commence bearing. Under the same conditions, the dwarfs begin fruiting in from two to five years. **Dwarf trees begin fruiting in about half the time required for standard trees.** Dwarfs are the best you can have for quickest results.

Price Each		Below we indicate size, quality, date when fruit becomes ripe to eat in Western New York, and number of weeks these varieties will keep in cool dry cellar storage at Geneva after ripening. These are not picking dates. Most pears should be picked while hard and ripened in the cellar.					
Standard	Dwarf	PEARS	Size	Q'ty	Matures	Wks	Remarks
1.00	1.00	Anjou	Large	Very Good	Oct. 10-20	8	Has no superior as an early winter pear, and few equals in quality. A good keeper.
1.00	1.00	Bartlett	Large	Good	Sept. 5-15	2	Probably the Leading American Pear. It is exceedingly refreshing to eat and is probably used more than any other for canning. The flesh is buttery, very juicy and highly flavored.
—	1.50	Cayuga	Medium	Best	Sept. 20-30	2	A new pear with Seckel for one of its parents. A choice addition to our list.
1.00	1.00	Clapp	Very Large	Very Good	Aug. 20-30	2	Its size and exceedingly high quality make Clapp a choice pear for home use. It resembles Bartlett, but is richer in flavor and too tender for canning.
—	1.00	Comet	Medium	Fair	Aug. 15-20	1	So vividly blushed on one cheek that it has no equal in point of beauty.
—	1.50	Comice	Large	Best	Oct. 20-30	3	Long and justly esteemed for its beauty and high quality; tender, sweet and juicy.
1.00	1.00	Duchess	Very Large	Good	Oct. 15-25	3	When well grown, Duchess excites admiration by its enormous size.
—	1.00	Flemish Beauty	Large	Best	Oct. 1-10	3	So fine it is recommended in spite of its susceptibility to blight and scab.
—	1.00	Idaho	Medium	Good	Sept. 25-30	2	A good variety which is particularly valuable where hardiness is important.
—	1.00	Louise Bonne	Large	Very Good	Oct. 1-10	3	A handsome and richly flavored fruit which is much improved by dwarfing.
1.00	1.00	Seckel	Small	Best	Oct. 1-10	3	This fruit is juicy, perfumed and most exquisitely and delicately flavored.
—	1.00	Vermont Beauty	Medium	Good	Oct. 5-15	3	Of alluring appearance and delectable flavor; nearly as fine as Seckel.
—	1.00	Worden-Seckel	Medium	Very Good	Sept. 25-30	3	A splendid pear, not quite so fine as Seckel, but larger and handsomer.
1.00	—	Bosc	Large	Best	Oct. 20-30	2	Merits unqualified praise; uniquely beautiful in shape and color.
1.00	—	Sheldon	Medium	Best	Oct. 1-10	4	Has a combination of flavor and quality which makes it a luscious fruit.

DWARF PEAR TREES

It should be remembered that pears are best if not allowed to fully ripen on the tree. If left on the tree until mellow they will be too soft at the center. They should be picked when "hard ripe" and put in the cellar to mellow up. If in doubt as to the proper time to pick, cut one pear to see that the seeds have turned dark. When handled this way, the flavor does not lose quality, the texture of the fruit is improved and they will keep longer.

Dwarf pear trees have been used many years. We do not believe, however, that they are fully appreciated. Dwarfing the pear tree distinctly improves the fruit. Many planters have been pleased to discover this and a forty year old planting on our own farm bears out this fact. These old dwarf trees include Duchess, Bartlett, Clapp and Anjou. They are planted twelve feet apart and for years have continued to produce the finest pears you ever tasted.



YOUNG DWARF CLAPP



YOUNG DWARF
BARTLETT

Price Each		Below we indicate the color, size, quality, date when fruit becomes edible in Western New York and the number of weeks these varieties will keep in a cool dry cellar storage at Geneva after first becoming ready to eat. Pick late Fall and Winter apples while hard and allow to mellow up in storage.						
Standard	Dwarf	APPLES	Color	Size	Q'ty	Matures	Wks	Remarks
—	1.25	Autumn Strawberry	Light Red	Medium	Very Good	Sept. 10-30	9	One of the best dessert apples, crisp, juicy, tender. Striped with shades of red.
.70	1.25	Baldwin	Bright Red	Large	Very Good	Dec. 1-15	14	A bright red winter apple with firm, crisp flesh and good flavor.
—	2.00	Cortland	Striped Red	Large	Very Good	Oct. 20-30	12	Resembles McIntosh, and extends the season of this excellent type of apple.
—	1.25	Cox Orange	Orange Red	Medium	Best	Oct. 1-10	8	One of the best English dessert apples, particularly good as dwarf for home use.
.70	1.25	Delicious	Dark Red	Large	Very Good	Nov. 15-25	10	One of the handsomest, good for all purposes, flavor fine, widely successful.
—	1.25	Duchess	Striped Red	Medium	Good	Aug. 20-30	2	Extremely hardy; a valuable cooking apple in season during most of September
—	1.25	Early Harvest	Pale Yellow	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 1-10	1	One of the earliest, and a fine variety for either dessert or cooking use.
—	1.25	Early Strawberry	Bright Red	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 1-10	3	Hardy, productive and of high quality; a very fine dessert apple.
—	1.25	Fall Pippin	Yellow	Large	Very Good	Sept. 20-30	7	Tender, rich and finely flavored; excellent for eating fresh or cooking.
—	1.25	Fameuse	Bright Red	Medium	Best	Oct. 5-15	8	One of the most beautiful and excellent dessert apples of its season.
—	1.25	Gravenstein	Red	Large	Very Good	Aug. 20-30	6	Attractively striped; finely flavored; crisp, juicy and fragrant.
—	1.50	Grimes Golden	Yellow	Medium	Very Good	Nov. 1-10	12	Beautiful golden fruit of high quality for dessert and cooking use.
—	1.25	Hendrick Sweet	Red	Medium	Very Good	Nov. 5-15	6	High quality, juicy, distinctly sweet; excellent for dessert and baking.
—	1.25	Jonathan	Bright Red	Medium	Best	Nov. 15-25	10	Brilliantly colored, highly flavored; crisp, juicy, tender and fragrant.
—	1.25	King	Bright Red	Large	Very Good	Nov. 15-25	9	Exceedingly high quality for either eating or cooking uses.
—	1.25	Liveland Raspberry	Light Crimson	Medium	Good	July 20-30	1	Flesh is white, fine, very tender; mildly subacid, almost sweet.
—	1.25	Maiden Blush	Yellow Blushed	Medium	Good	Sept. 10-20	6	Pale waxen yellow with crimson blush; distinctive in color and flavor.
.70	1.25	McIntosh	Bright Red	Large	Best	Oct. 15-25	9	McIntosh is crisp, tender, very juicy, perfumed and exquisitely flavored.
.70	1.25	Northern Spy	Bright Red	Large	Best	Dec. 5-15	14	Very superior flavor and quality; excels for both eating and cooking.
—	1.25	Red Astrachan	Striped Red	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 10-30	3	Beautifully colored; tender and juicy with a good brisk flavor.
—	1.25	Scarlet Beauty	Deep Scarlet	Very Large	Good	Oct. 1-15	4	Remarkable for its great size, vivid color and early fruiting habit.
—	1.25	Spitzenburg	Bright Red	Large	Best	Nov. 15-25	13	A choice apple for dessert or culinary use, almost unexcelled in quality.
—	1.25	Stayman Winesap	Red Striped	Medium	Very Good	Dec. 15-25	13	The best of the Winesaps; excels best in regions south of New York.
.70	1.25	Wealthy	Bright Red	Medium	Very Good	Sept. 10-20	5	A fine apple for dessert or cooking; quick to begin fruiting; very hardy.
—	1.25	Yellow Transparent	Yellow	Medium	Very Good	July 10-30	2	One of the best extra early apples; juicy and very pleasant flavor.



Wealthy in bloom



Duchess



Dwarf Wealthy



Scarlet Beauty



Dwarf Crisp Apple

Dwarf only	CRAB APPLES	Color	Size	Q'ty	Season	Remarks
1.25	Dolgo	Dark Red	Medium	Good	Aug. 10-20	Often bears fruit in the nursery row. Very attractive.
1.25	Florence	Pinkish Red	Medium	Good	Aug. 5-15	Not superior to Martha, but is more beautiful. Bears young.
1.25	Martha	Bright Red	Rather Large	Very Good	Aug. 20-30	Very hardy; a reliable cropper. Comes into bearing young.
1.25	Transcendent	Bright Red	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 20-30	One of the most popular crab apples; hardy and productive.

DWARF APPLE TREES

Any fruit of bright color is striking in appearance, and has real value in many landscape plans. One of our friends planted a hedge of McIntosh dwarf apple trees in 1917 which now gives him a few bushels of fruit each fall. We find some of our customers are planting dwarf crab apple trees solely for ornamental use. If you stop to think of it, fruit trees are distinctly ornamental as well as useful. The bloom in the spring and the fruit in the fall both add beauty to the planting of the home grounds. They don't have to be planted in stiff rows like an orchard. On account of their moderate size dwarf trees are best for this purpose. All this is aside from the use of the fruit which is also of prime importance to the planter. The photos shown here clearly show the early fruiting habit of dwarf apples.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT
See letter at left

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing a kodak of one of the apple trees, a Yellow Transparent. The quality of the fruit, of course, is excellent. The trees were planted May 1st and this picture was taken Aug. 17th. I thought perhaps you would like to use it.

Very sincerely,
S. C. U.

Seattle, Wash.
Sept. 9th, 1924



QUINCES—TWO YEARS—\$1.25 Each

Bourgeat—A stronger grower even than Champion and shows the same tendency to produce fruit right in the nursery row. A late keeper.

Champion—A very vigorous grower, and bears young. Fruit very large, lively yellow color, cooks very tender.

Pineapple—Flavor suggestive of the pineapple. Makes a superior jelly, or may be eaten raw.

The tree pictured was planted four years when photographed. It was 46 inches high and set 32 fruits. Twenty were thinned out leaving 12 to mature. Seven of these weighed over 12 ounces each and the rest were also good sized fruit. We received the photo from the gentleman who bought the tree.

DWARF PLUMCOTS—\$3 each—A novel cross of plum and apricot by Luther Burbank.

Apex Plumcot—Beautiful deep pink. Claimed by Mr. Burbank to be hardy where apricots fail.

Rutland Plumcot—Deep purple velvety skin. When fully ripe it has an apricot-plum flavor.

DWARF NECTARINES—\$2.00 each

Early Newington

Kentucky

Syracuse

DWARF APRICOTS—\$2.00 each

Early Moorepark—A medium sized bright colored, sweet juicy apricot

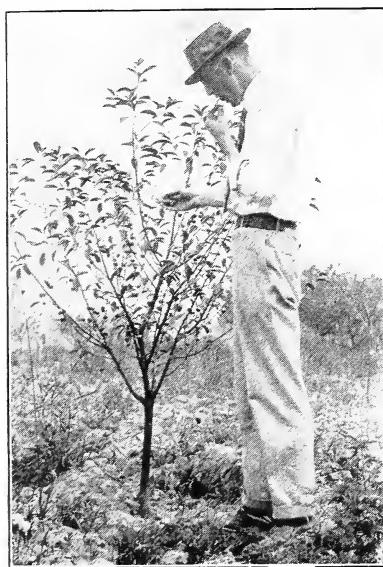
Russian—Particularly valuable because it is harder than others.

St. Ambrose—Very large and appears to be an unusually early bearer.

Price Each	Below we indicate the color, size, flavor and quality of the varieties offered. In a normal year the entire cherry season for this list of varieties lasts from about June 25th to about July 20th at Geneva.							
Standard.	Dwarf	CHERRIES	Color	Size	Flavor	Q'ty	Season	Remarks
—	1.50	Abbesse	Dark Red	Large	Mildly Acid	Very Good	Late	Hardier than the sweet varieties; very fine.
—	1.50	Bay State	Bright Red	Large	Mildly Acid	Very Good	Mid-Season	Handsome glossy fruit; more acid than Abbesse.
1.50	—	Black Tartarian	Purplish Black	Medium	Sweet	Best	Rather Early	A well known favorite for home use.
—	2.00	Burbank	Deep Crimson	Very Large	Sweet	Good	Very Early	A variety introduced by Mr. Luther Burbank.
—	1.50	English Morello	Dark Red	Medium	Tart	Good	Very Late	Will hang ripe a long time without rotting.
—	1.50	Governor Wood	White Blushed	Medium	Sweet	Very Good	Early	Delicious in flavor, beautiful in appearance.
—	1.50	Lambert	Deep Red	Large	Sweet	Very Good	Mid-Season	Large, superb flavor, one of the handsomest.
—	1.50	Marguerite	Light Red	Very Large	Mildly Acid	Very Good	Very Late	A Duke seedling; tender and finely flavored.
1.25	1.50	Montm'r'cy	Red	Medium	Tart	Very Good	Mid-Season	The most widely used sour cherry.
1.50	1.50	Napoleon	Yellow Blushed	Very Large	Sweet	Very Good	Rather Early	Firm and crisp; the leading white sweet.
—	1.50	Princess Christine	Bright Red	Medium	Tart	Very Good	Very Late	A late Montmorency; ripens two weeks later.
1.50	1.50	Windsor	Deep Red	Medium	Sweet	Very Good	Rather Early	Almost black when ripe; harder than most.
1.50	—	Yellow Spanish	Yellow Blushed	Very Large	Sweet	Best	Mid-Season	Much like Napoleon, but more tender and rich.

DWARF CHERRIES

The cherry season in New York is about a month in length. The sweet cherries ripen first and the sours mostly ripen during the last half of the season. Sweet cherries attain their greatest perfection when well ripened on the tree. Such fruit secures its full flavor, which is usually lost in fruit shipped to market. Well ripened sour cherries, moreover, develop a moderation of acidity which makes them refreshing to eat out of hand, as well as more finely flavored for culinary uses. Well ripened fresh cherries are difficult to find in the market, but even a single tree will give the owner a pleasing supply of this delicious fruit.



DWARF CHERRY RUITING

Dwarf sweet cherries should be planted 14 or 15 feet apart. The sours may be about twelve feet apart. Give them a good dormant pruning each spring. Sweet cherries will not stand the severe cold of northern New York and New England, but there are few places where the sour cherry does not thrive.



DWARF MONTMORENCY

Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will find order for another dwarf Montmorency cherry like the one you sent me a year ago last spring. It bore fruit last summer and my daughter wants one like it. Please send to her address. We also got a few peaches from the dwarf Rochester which were exceedingly fine.

Yours truly,
H. B. K.

Sept. 2, 1924
Scranton, Pa.

Price Each		Below are given the characteristic color, size and quality of the varieties we offer. The ripening dates given are those to be expected at Geneva, or other localities with similar seasons, in a normal year. This list includes the choicest varieties.					
Standard	Dwarf	PEACHES	Flesh	Size	Q'Ty	Ripens	Remarks
—	1.25	Belle of Georgia.	White	Large	Good	Sep. 10	One of the beauties of the peach orchard.
—	1.25	Carman	White	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 15	One of the best early peaches; widely successful.
.40	1.25	Champion	White	Medium	Best	Aug. 25	Probably the best white peach; capricious to climate and soil.
.40	1.25	Crawford Early	Yellow	Large	Best	Sept. 1	One of the handsomest and very finest in flavor.
.40	1.25	Crawford Late	Yellow	Very Large	Best	Sep. 15	Considered by many the best yellow fleshed peach.
—	1.25	Crosby	Deep Yellow	Medium	Very Good	Sep. 20	Very hardy; delicious fresh, and very spicy when cooked.
.40	1.25	Elberta	Yellow	Very Large	Good	Sep. 15	Thrives in wide range of soil and climate, and is more widely planted than any peach in America. Elberta is very productive.
.40	1.25	Fitzgerald	Yellow	Large	Best	Aug. 28	Similar to Early Crawford, but more productive.
—	1.25	Greensboro	White	Large	Fair	Jul. 30	Large, showy and productive; the earliest of all to ripen.
—	1.25	Japan Dream	Red	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 5	Fine, juicy and peculiar for its red flesh when ripe; seems adapted to all peach sections; the youngest of all to fruit.
—	1.25	McKay Late	Yellow	Large	Good	Oct. 15	Remarkably good for its late season; will keep two weeks.
—	1.25	Miss Lola	White	Large	Good	Aug. 15	Hardy; in season between Greensboro and Champion.
—	1.25	New Hale	Yellow	Very Large	Good	Sep. 10	Fine in size, appearance and quality; very productive.
—	1.25	Pallas	White	Medium	Very Good	Sep. 10	Rich, aromatic and the sweetest of all our peaches.
.40	1.25	Rochester	Yellow	Large	Very Good	Aug. 20	A strikingly beautiful member of the Crawford group; firm, rich and juicy; fruits young; our earliest yellow to ripen.

DWARF PEACH TREES

We were interested and pleased when one of our customers asked us to help identify the fruit of a dwarf peach tree he had planted three or four years before. Because the fruits of this tree were "without exception the finest peaches he had ever tasted," he wanted ten more trees of the same kind.

Another correspondent recently wrote us that his dwarf trees of Champion, Fitzgerald and Elberta bore finer fruit than the same varieties of standard trees produced for his neighbor.

A lady in Mass. writes us—"My friends thought I was silly to plant the dwarf peach trees I got from you in 1922. Now I am very proud of them and they attracted much attention this summer when the fruit was ripening. I have no room for more trees but I think some of my friends will want some of your dwarf trees."

Many enthusiasts maintain the finest fruit of all may be secured from the dwarf trees. Horticultural literature indicates the gardeners of Europe thought this also. These gardeners are content to produce nothing but fruit choiceley perfect in flavor and appearance. Many travellers abroad have been interested in the formal trained shapes in which European Gardeners often grow their dwarf fruit trees.

Dwarf peaches grow so rapidly for a year or so that they might be mistaken for standards. After the second or third year the dwarf characteristics become evident. Plant them about twelve feet apart. Prune the growth back some every spring.

QUARANTINE: Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines and Plumcots are not allowed to enter California.



DWARF OF JAPAN DREAM
Set 8 Fruits Second Year

Price Each		These plums have been tested at Geneva and are desirable for general use. We give the color, comparative quality and the average ripening dates which prevail in a normal season at Geneva.					
Standard	Dwarf	PLUMS	Color	Q'Ty	Season	Class	Remarks
—	2.00	Abundance	Dark Red	Good	Aug. 1-5	Japan	Hardy in New York, widely successful, very productive, sweet, very juicy.
—	2.00	Arch Duke	Purplish Blue	Good	Sep. 15-20	European	Large size, handsome color, firm flesh, flavor sweet, pleasant and sprightly.
1.25	2.00	Bradshaw	Reddish Purple	Good	Aug. 15-20	European	Very productive, very large; mildly flavored, exceedingly juicy and sweet.
1.25	2.00	Burbank	Dark Red	Good	Aug. 10-15	Japan	Excels Abundance in quality; these two are the most popular of the Japan plums.
—	2.00	Chabot	Mottled Red	Good	Sep. 5-10	Japan	The Beauty of the Japan Plums; its season is long, lasting nearly two weeks.
—	2.00	De Soto	Crimson	Good	Sep. 20-25	American	Enormously productive; medium size, very juicy, medium sweet, mild.
1.25	2.00	Fellemburg	Purplish Black	Very Good	Sep. 15-20	European	Slightly tart; finely flavored, but must be fully ripe to be relished fresh.
1.25	2.50	German Prune	Purplish Black	Very Good	Sep. 15-20	European	Fruit rather small; rather tart for dessert use; excels for cooking purposes.
—	2.00	Maynard	Purplish Black	Very Good	Aug. 10-15	European	A desirable Japan hybrid plum; the flesh is red in color, and is sweet.
—	3.00	Miracle	Dark Red	Good	Sep. 5-10	European	Productive, sweet and juicy; stoneless, the kernel lying naked in the flesh.
—	2.00	Monarch	Purplish Red	Good	Sep. 25-30	European	Ranks high as a dessert fruit; sweet under the skin, pleasantly tart at pit.
—	2.50	Palatine	Greenish Yellow	Very Good	Sep. 15-20	European	A Reine Claude type plum, juicy, sweet, and pleasant in flavor.
1.00	2.50	Reine Claude	Yellowish Green	Very Good	Sep. 20-25	European	Very few plums excel Reine Claude in quality and richness of flavor.
—	2.00	Santa Rosa	Purplish Crimson	Good	Aug. 15-20	Japan	Very large; flesh reddish near the skin, shading to amber at the pit.
—	2.00	Satsuma	Dull Red	Good	Sep. 5-10	Japan	A Japan plum with deep red flesh; firm and juicy with an almond-like flavor.
—	2.00	Shiro	Deep Yellow	Good	Aug. 15-20	Japan	Its light yellow flesh is semi-transparent, the stone being faintly visible.
1.25	2.00	Shropshire Damson	Purplish Black	Good	Sep. 20-25	European	The best known of the Damson plums; very fine for jam and jelly.
—	2.00	Waneta	Dark Red	Good	Aug. 20-25	American	One of the best of the Hansen Hybrid plums; begins fruiting very young.

DWARF PLUM TREES

The best known classes of garden plums, the Europeans, are so called because introduced from Europe in Colonial days. They are characterized by solid meaty flesh and free stone pits.

The Japan plums differ widely from the Europeans. As a class they have a distinctive flavor. They are almost as hardy as the European Plum, thrive over a wide range of territory and are particularly valuable in the Southern States where European plums fail.



Perhaps the finest of plum flavors are found among varieties of the native American plums. They vary much in size and flavor and are the hardest of all.

Grape Vines—Listed in Approximate Order of Ripening

Strong Two Year Old Plants

Moore's Early, 40c—Purplish black, hardy, good quality, juicy. Standard early grape of New York.

Winchell, 75c—Light green, one of the earliest and best green grapes, hardy, very productive, a good keeper.

Campbell's Early, 40c—Dark purplish black, clusters large, good quality, hardy, productive, juicy.

Caco, 75c—A hybrid of Catawba and Concord which intensifies the combined desirable characteristics of these fine old grapes. The fruit is red with a rich, sugary flavor. A fine new grape.

LUCILE 40c—Red, the vine of Lucile is unsurpassed in vigor, health, hardiness and productiveness.

Worden, 25c—Glossy black, juicy, very good, large clusters, hardy, productive.

Brighton, 35c—Red, large clusters, handsome, vinous flavor, one of the best red grapes.

Delaware, 35c—Light red, delicious and handsome fruit, one of the best American table grapes.

Empire State, 45c—Pale yellowish green, hardy, very juicy and tender, one of the best green grapes.

Moore's Diamond, 30c—Green. In quality ranks next to Winchell, hardy, productive, a good all round grape.

Salem, 25c—Very dark red. A valuable garden grape of high quality, unusually hardy.

Niagara, 25c—Green. Clusters large, productive, quality excellent, the leading American table grape.

Concord, 15c—Black, hardy, productive, refreshing flavor, a handsome table grape known to all.

Agawam, 25c—Dull purplish red, large clusters, rich, sweet, attractive, keeps till mid-winter.

Catawba, 20c—Dark purplish red, sweet, rich, high quality, attractive, hardy, productive.

ARBOR GRAPE COLLECTION

1 Catawba	1 Niagara	1 Campbell Early
1 Delaware	1 Winchell	1 Moore's Early
List Price \$1.40,		Collection Price \$1.10.

Per 12	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	RASPBERRIES	Color	Remarks
\$1.15	\$2.00	\$3.50	\$6.00	Columbian	Purple	Purple berries are apt to be larger than reds and blacks, and this is one of the largest. High flavor, hardy, productive.
1.15	2.00	3.50	6.00	Cuthbert	Red	The berries are large, deep red in color. One of the most widely grown varieties, distinguished by its flavor.
1.15	2.00	3.50	6.00	Erskine Park	Red	The new everbearing raspberry which we believe will fulfill predictions. Produces heavy crops of fine fruit till frost. Perfectly hardy and immensely productive.
1.15	2.00	3.50	6.00	Golden Queen	Yellow	Large; beautiful amber color; firm, sweet and luscious. Very productive, and hardy enough for extreme climates.
1.00	1.75	3.00	5.00	Gregg	Black	One of the old standbys of proved merit. The berry is very attractive and very delicious.
1.25	2.25	4.00	7.00	Herbert	Red	Very sweet and juicy, with a flavor of its own. An extremely heavy producer; hardy in the coldest climates.
1.00	1.75	3.00	5.00	Honey Sweet	Black	Sweet and delicious in flavor; unusually large in size; firm and shining black. A new variety which seems so fine we have added it to our list.
1.00	1.75	3.00	5.00	Plum Farmer	Black	This has come to be one of the most popular black raspberries in America. The fruit is grayish black, very large, meaty and firm.
1.00	1.75	3.00	5.00	St. Regis	Red	Fruit not so large as Cuthbert but of very good size, and is produced all summer and fall. It is of excellent flavor.

RHUBARB

McKay's Mammoth—A very strong growing, tender, delicious variety. Every garden should have a row of rhubarb. Plant any time, burying the whole plant about three inches from the surface. You almost can't kill them.

15c Each

\$1.50 per 12

WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS

We believe the new Washington asparagus has come to stay. It seems to be as good as the very best of the common varieties, and better than most of them on point of size, vigor, tenderness and quality.

\$1.25 per 25 \$2.25 per 50 \$4.00 per 100

Per 12	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	BLACK-BERRIES	Remarks
1.25	2.25	4.00	7.00	El Dorado	Medium size, jet black berries; flavor sweet and rich; very hardy.
1.25	2.25	4.00	7.00	Mersereau	Early season; good size, handsome fruit; juicy, sweet and good quality.
1.25	2.25	4.00	7.00	Snyder	Medium size, sweet and melting; very hardy and enormously productive.
1.25	2.25	4.00	7.00	Taylor	Very large; fine quality, without core; very productive and hardy.

Roses Grown for Lovers of Roses

OUR BUSHES GROW AND BLOOM :

Our plants are two years old, healthy and strong in size according to the natural habit of growth of the variety. In vigor we believe they equal the best plants obtainable, such as will bring you the full measure of pleasure and satisfaction anticipated at planting time. Our general guarantee to replace free, trees and plants which fail, will hold for roses planted in the spring. We can supply roses in the fall when desired, but we do not advise fall planting and do not guarantee roses planted in the fall.

Nothing quite equals the rose for the keen enjoyment it gives lovers of flowers. Most of the bush roses we offer, and some of the climbers, bloomed in the nursery last summer. All the bush roses should give you blooms the first year you plant them. Some of the climbers probably will not bloom for at least a year. Remember always that to hoe the soil weekly and to keep the flowers well cut, helps to keep roses blooming all summer.



CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY



F. J. GROOTENDORST



THE LOVELY DOROTHY PERKINS

HOW TO TRIM ROSES

As soon as you receive roses from us, trim them all to within five or six inches from the ground. Each following year, the Hybrid Teas and Perpetuals should be trimmed just about the same as when first planted; because, they bloom from wood which grows the same year, and the rule is **keep them growing and you keep them blooming**. This severe trimming will keep them growing. After their first year, the Climbers and Ramblers should receive more moderate trimming than the others; because, they bloom from last year's wood growth, and if you cut it all away, you get no bloom.

A NEW HYBRID RUGOSA

F. J. Grootendorst, 65c—A new hybrid of Red Rosa Rugosa and Crimson Baby Rambler. The flowers resemble Crimson Rambler but are borne in smaller clusters. The bushes produce upright crimson blooms continuously from early spring until frost. They are particularly fine for hedging or mass planting because they are a constant source of bright color. The bush is a dwarfish grower, strong but compact.

RAMBLERS AND CLIMBERS

Climbing American Beauty, 50c—Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, with the addition of the climbing habit. The flowers are produced in great profusion.

Dorothy Perkins, 30c—Gives a great profusion of clear shell-pink flowers. Without doubt one of the most beautiful of the ramblers.

DR. VAN FLEET, 45c—This rose appeals to everyone because of its dainty color and exquisitely shaped buds and flowers, which are borne on very long stems. The long pointed buds are a rich flesh-pink; in the open flower the outside petals are faintly suffused with pink, the center is a rich shell pink.

Excelsa, 30c—This is an improved Crimson Rambler: and is sometimes called the Red Dorothy Perkins. It has a vivid crimson color very similar to Crimson Rambler. What makes this rose particularly desirable, is that the foliage does not become rusty or unsightly later in the season, like the Crimson Rambler. The leaves of Excelsa are glossy and bright all summer long until frost. A splendid rambler.

Mary Wallace, \$1.25—A new variety which is choice and distinctive in appearance. We predict great popularity for this new climber. The plants bloom profusely. The flowers are semi-double, bright clear rose-pink, with a salmon tint at the base of the petals.

RAMBLERS AND CLIMBERS (Cont.)

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER, 70c—One of the new climbers which has suddenly become very popular. The bloom is a vivid red shaded with crimson, and makes a brilliant display for a long period of time. The color is a good deal like that of the General Jacqueminot. The blooms are semi-double, of medium size, and are produced very profusely.

SILVER MOON, 50c—This is one of the newer climbers, which has a semi-double flower of very large size, the largest being four and one-half inches in diameter. The petals are pure white, beautifully cupped, forming a clematis-like flower. The large bunch of yellow stamens in the center adds to its beauty.

Tausendschön, 45c—Flowers white or very light pink, changing to various shades of rosy-red. These are produced in trusses, each truss a bouquet in itself.

White Dorothy Perkins, 30c—This is as fine as any of the ramblers and has no rival as a white climber. The small blooms are wonderfully dainty.

Yellow Rambler, 30c—Bright yellow, changing to canary-yellow; produced in pyramidal clusters.



GEORGE AHRENDS

Tea, Hybrid Tea and Everblooming Roses

COLUMBIA, 60c—A very large rose, the wide open flowers often measuring six inches across. The color is true pink, deepening a little as the buds open. All the shades of color deepen as the flowers mature; and do not wash out as some roses do.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON, 60c—This is an intense saffron yellow, stained with rich crimson. The flowers are fairly full, with large petals, delightfully fragrant and very free blooming.

Frau Karl Druschki, 60c—Pure white blooms, very large without being in the least coarse. This is one of the finest white roses.

GEORGE AHRENDS, 60c—This has been called "Pink American Beauty." It is very delicately colored; and is becoming as popular as the old American Beauty, which it resembles in shape.

Golden Emblem, \$1.00—A rich, deep golden yellow. A comparatively new variety which seems to be one of the best yellow roses. It is unusually fragrant.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, 60c—Delicate straw or cream white. The blossoms last well and are fine both in bud and when open. The bushes are unusually hardy and make strong growth.

Killarney Brilliant, 60c—Deep, rosy carmine; it is particularly beautiful in the bud which is long and pointed.

Lady Hillingdon, 60c—A brilliant deep apricot-yellow. One of the finer and more desirable yellow roses.

La France, 60c—Called the Queen of all the roses. The color is a beautiful bright silvery pink with pale lilac shading.

LOS ANGELES, 75c—This is a wonderful combination of flame pink coral and gold in color. The flowers are large, beautifully shaped and, fragrant. The plant is a strong grower and a fine bloomer.

MRS. AARON WARD, 60c—This is a coppery orange color in the bud, and becomes a lighter golden orange when further developed. Even in full bloom it is a fine yellow rose.

Mrs. Wemyss Quin, 75c—Added to our list after two years observation. It is a beautiful canary-yellow, shaded with crimson-orange.



LADY HILLINGDON



LA FRANCE

GENTLEMEN:

I wish to tell you again about the roses you sent me this spring. As I said before, I have never seen such good roots on two year old bushes. Eight out of the ten plants have now been blooming for a month, and to say I am pleased is putting it mildly.

Pittsburgh, Pa.
July 29, 1924.

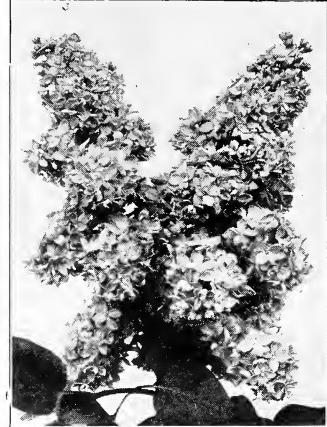
Cordially,
E. S. P.



BLOOM OF WEIGELA EVA RATHKE



BLOOM OF FORSYTHIA



LILAC

Price each	HARDY SHRUBS	Height Growth Feet	Season of Bloom	Color of Bloom	Remarks
\$1	Almond, Double Red	5 to 8	May	Rose	Covered with showy, double, rose-like flowers. Good as individual specimen or in shrubbery border.
45c	Althea, Double Purple	8 to 10	Aug. Sept.	Light Purple	The Althea or Rose of Sharon is excellent for shrubbery border. They are thrifty upright growing, remarkably free from insect pests. Particularly valuable since they bloom later than the season of most other shrubs.
45c	Althea, Double Pink	8 to 10	Aug. Sept.	Pink	
45c	Althea, Double Red	8 to 10	Aug. Sept.	Red	
45c	Althea, Double White	8 to 10	Aug. Sept.	White	
90c	Bechtel's Crab	10 to 15	May	Pink	A beautiful tree in bloom; flowers resemble miniature roses; borne profusely; double and fragrant.
50c	Butterfly Bush	4 to 5	July to Frost	Lilac	Long, graceful stems bearing beautiful Lilac colored clusters of miniature flowers. Very hardy and bloom first season.
45c	Deutzia, Crenata Rosea	5 to 6	June	Rose	Tea green foliage, holding color all season. Spikes of sweet scented double flowers.
45c	Deutzia, Pride of Rochester	6 to 8	May	Pinkish White	Profuse large double flowers, blooming before other Deutzias.
50c	Forsythia, Suspensa	6 to 8	April	Yellow	Called drooping golden bell. Branches gracefully arching. Very full flowering. The earliest to bloom.
45c	Forsythia, Viridissima	6 to 8	April	Yellow	The upright Golden Bell. Similar to the Suspensa except that the branches are more erect.
45c	Honeysuckle Red Tartarian	6 to 8	May	Bright Pink	Attractive, up right growing, with abundance of fragrant flowers in spring and red fruit in autumn.
50c	Hydrangea, P. G. Bush Form	6 to 8	July Sept.	White	Immense white blooms, changing to pink, later to bronze. Prune each Spring to keep low and bushy.
60c	Hydrangea, Hills of Snow	6	July Sept.	White	Blooms are similar to the familiar snowball, but are larger; conspicuously white and imposing.

LODENSE—THE NEW DWARF PRIVET

This new privet was first offered to the public the fall of 1923. Its introducers have had it under observation since 1921 and its habits of growth are unquestionably fixed.

Lodense Privet fills a long felt want for a medium priced plant for low hedges and borders. There is nothing just like it. It has already become one of the most talked of plants among recent introductions and will without doubt find a real place in American Horticulture.

Lodense Privet is of extremely compact and low

growing habit of growth. The foliage is a rich dark green and the plants are of extreme hardiness to cold.

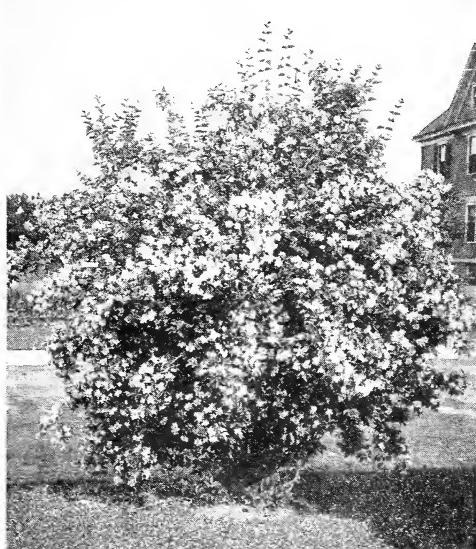
Lodense Privet makes a very good decorative plant for tubs, pots and boxes. It stands shearing very well and can very easily be kept as low and bushy as desired. For hedging purposes plant about one foot apart.

We offer strong and vigorous two year plants, 8 to 10 inches high, for 50c each, \$5 per dozen, \$38 per 100.

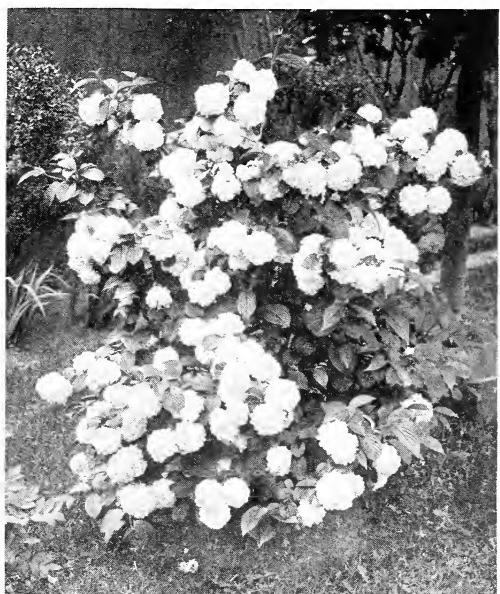


SPIREA VAN HOUTTE MAKES A BEAUTIFUL FOUNDATION PLANTING

Price each	SHRUBS	Height Growth Feet	Season of Bloom	Color	Remarks
50c	Lilac, Common	8 to 10	May	White or Purple	Known to all. Prune well after each blooming, if it is desired to keep them bushy.
45c	Snowball, Common	6 to 8	May June	White	Dense and spreading in growth, very decorative while in bloom. Flowers in great profusion.
45c	Spirea, Anthony Waterer	2 to 3	July	Bright Crimson	Dwarf growing, compact, with good dense foliage. Will bloom until fall if flowers are cut as they fade.
45c	Spirea, Bumalda	2 to 3	Aug.	Light Pink	A compact dwarf growing shrub with good dense foliage. Flowers in flat showy clusters on erect stems.
50c	Spirea, Prunifolia	5 to 6	May	White	Small flowers in dense racemes along the slender branches. A pretty shrub with dark green, shining foliage.
25c	Spirea, Van Houtte	6 to 8	May June	White	Flowers in flat clusters on arching branches. A handsome and useful shrub, the best of the Spireas.
45c	Syringa, Garland	6 to 8	May to June	White	Also called Mock Orange because of the sweet scented flowers which are creamy-white.
60c	Weigela, Candida	6 to 8	June	White	Bushy in growth. Flowers large and quite showy. Will bloom all summer.
60c	Weigela, Eva Rathke	5 to 6	Aug. June	Crimson	The hardiest of the Weigelas; free blooming; flowers very handsome and fragrant.
45c	Weigela, Rosea	6 to 8	July June	Rose	Beautiful rose colored flowers and attractive foliage for mass planting.
50c	Weigela, Variegated	5 to 6	July June	Rose	Dense in growth. Leaves variegated with white and yellow. A handsome shrub for foliage effect.



SYRINGA GARLAND



SNOWBALL

PEONIES



COURONNE D'OR

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES

Couronne D'Or—Very large blooms, fragrant, pure white with yellow center. Very late. **75c each.**

Delache—Deep crimson-purple. Mid-season. One of the best dark peonies. **65c each.**

Duke of Wellington—Sulphur-white, large and well formed; fragrant; late mid-season. **75c each.**

Faust—Hydrangea-pink, shading to lilac-white at center, with well shaped blooms. **55c each.**

Is there any flower that ever grew, with the possible exception of the rose, that is in itself more beautiful than this old fashioned flower? The "Piney" takes us back to grandmother's garden as does no other flower today. Its requirements are so simple—good, rich soil and a fairly open sunny location—that it is easily grown by anyone. The plants are hardy and require no winter protection. The roots should not be planted too deep as it lessens the blossoms. These are splendid for cutting, rivaling even the rose in bloom and coloring.

Festiva Maxima—Very large, superb white blooms. Fragrant, early, one of the best whites. **65c each.**

Francois Ortegat—Semi-double; purplish crimson with very striking golden yellow anthers. Mid-season. **65c each.**

Rosea Plena Superba—Delicate pink and salmon; a healthy grower with very full flowers. **50c each.**



FESTIVA MAXIMA



ROSEA SUPERBA

CLEMATIS

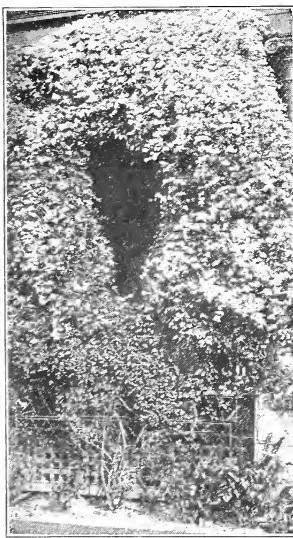
The finest class of flowering climbing vines. The large flowered varieties are light in foliage as compared with their blossoming capacity, and where a screen and flowers are both desired, they are very fine planted with American Ivy and allowed to over run the Ivy. Their large, spreading, star-like blooms are familiar to all.

Clematis, Henryii—Large flowered, pure white. A very strong grower. **75c.**

Clematis, Jackmanii—Very large, deep purple. **75c.**

Clematis, Madam Eduard Andre—Flowers a little smaller than last; deep, rich wine color. **75c.**

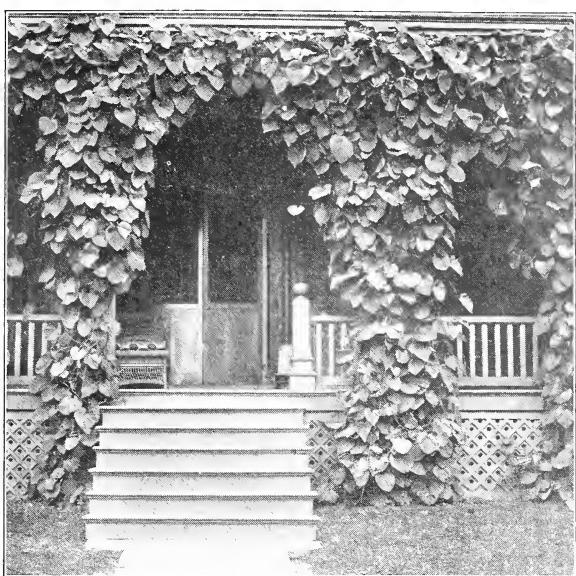
Clematis, paniculata—Covered with small white blossoms in late summer. Very strong grower and makes a sufficient screen. The effect of its bloom is similar to that of the Fringes and Van Houttei—it completely covers the plant. **45c.**



CLEMATIS PANICULATA



CLEMATIS JACKMANNI



DUTCHMAN'S PIPE

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

American Ivy (Virginia Creeper)—Well adapted as a screen or for covering trellises. It makes rapid growth, usually ten feet or more a season. In the autumn its blue berries contrast well with the yellow scarlet and crimson foliage. 30 cts. each.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy)—Adapted only to stone, brick or cement constructions, but without dispute the handsomest foliated climber known. Its clusters of dark blue berries intermingled with the crimson foliage in the fall, is rivaled only by the Barberry Thunbergii for striking beauty. 50 cts. each.

Climbing Woodbine, 45c—A variety of the American Ivy which clings to any surface.

Dutchman's Pipe, \$1.25—The very large heart-shaped leaves afford a perfect screen for veranda or trellis use.

Evergreen Bittersweet, 75c—For trellis use. Carries its green foliage the year round. Bears a profusion of bright red berries in fall and winter.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle, 40c—A profusion of very fragrant flowers, white changing to yellow. July to September. Sun or shade.

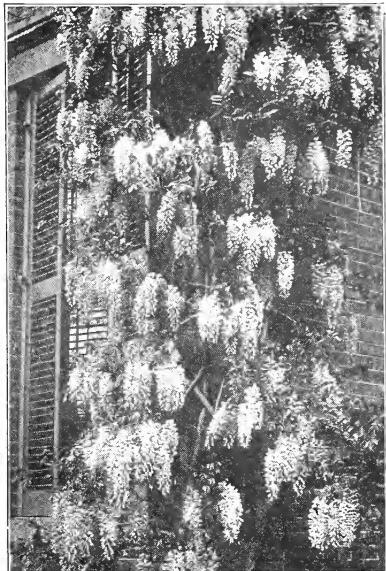
Silver Lace Vine, 90c—A new, very fine, rapid growing flowering vine. Attains height of 25 feet or more. Great foamy sprays of white flowers through summer and fall.

Trumpet Vine, 45c—Large trumpet shaped orange red flowers in August. A fairly bushy, rank grower, making a fine screen.

Wisteria, (Chinese Purple), 75c—This has foot-long hanging clusters of pale violet, pea-shaped flowers. Sometimes slow in becoming established, but after that it is a good grower. Its blooming season in May is of unusual length, and occasionally it produces a lighter crop of blooms in August. We regard Wisteria as without a peer in the entire list of ornamental climbers.

Wisteria, (Chinese White), 85c—This white wistaria possesses the same good qualities of purple wisteria, except it is a somewhat lighter grower.

The pure white flowers are wonderfully attractive and bloom in May.



CHINESE PURPLE WISTERIA



SILVER LACE VINE—The plant shown here was set out only sixteen months before photographed

SUMMER PRUNING DWARF FRUIT TREES

Many of our customers have become interested in the "Summer Pruning" of dwarfs, and are getting fine results by this practice. Though the summer pruning is not necessary except where desired, we give these directions for those who wish to handle their trees this way. The two main results of summer pruning are that the trees are kept somewhat smaller, and begin fruiting quicker.

Summer pruning restrains wood growth and promotes the production of fruit; while on the contrary, winter pruning increases the growth and promotes the production of wood.

In pinching back the side shoots, it is best to use the thumb nail to cut the growth removed, or else to break off the young growth at the desired point; either way gives better results than the use of a knife or shears.

When a side shoot has grown about six leaves pinch off the end so that but three leaves remain. Thereafter during the summer as often as these shoots send out three or four additional leaves, pinch off one or two of them.

The terminal growth of the leaders should generally be allowed to grow at will during the summer without pinching back. This is to secure a vigorous circulation of sap throughout the tree, and is generally necessary for its healthy development.

When you come to winter prune the young trees after the first season's growth, select all the leaders and cut off from one-half to two-thirds of the growth made the previous summer. For best results this practice should be consistently followed each spring whether or not you are doing the summer pruning too.



HOW TO RECEIVE, PLANT AND CARE FOR TREES

If trees or plants reach you frozen, do not open them up at once, but place in the cellar or in some place as cool as possible, so long as it is not freezing, and allow them to thaw out slowly.

If they must be kept any length of time before planting or heeling in, place where they will be cool without freezing—a cellar is the best place—and, always keep a wet covering of some kind over them, such as burlap bags or an old blanket.

Plant in the cooler part of the day if possible.

Never allow the roots to be exposed to the sun or to the wind more than is absolutely necessary.

It is a wise precaution to stand the trees or plants in a tub of water and soak the roots for twenty-four hours before planting.

If the weather is dry and hot, also dip the roots in muddy water about the consistency of cream, before planting. This is called "Puddling."

Trim just the end of the roots, making a smooth, clean cut.

You will see a little crook on the trunk of fruit trees, just above the root. This is where the tree was budded. Plant **STANDARD** fruit trees so this crook is an inch or two underground. Plant **DWARF** fruit trees so this crook is two or three inches above ground.

Dig a generous hole—a little larger than the spread of the roots. Pour a pail of water in the empty hole and let it soak away. Hold the tree in place in the hole and fill in just a little soil at a time: **tramp firmly** after each shovel-full of earth as it is filled in. Continue until the hole is nearly full, then fill in the top soil loose without tramping, so that it will not so quickly dry out and bake in the sun.

If the planter uses more water, it is just as well to do it after the tree is planted. If the weather should be dry and warm, a little water each night for a few days will help the tree to get a good start.

Watch the surface soil about the tree and never allow it to bake or crack; eliminate this by cultivation or mulching.

A hoe is the best tool for keeping the earth loose about each tree.

Coarse manure, straw, leaves or fresh cut grass spread on the ground about the tree will make a good mulch, conserving the moisture and preventing baking of the top soil.

In planting trees it is not too early in spring or too late in fall, so long as neither the air nor the ground is freezing when the planting is being done.

Our customers in warmer climates often write asking us to "ship at once," early in the season while it is still frozen up here at Geneva. The first shipments we make are to these warmer climates and we do it just as early as we can. The important thing to remember is that so long as the trees reach you in dormant condition, or even just a little started, they will transplant safely even though your season is more advanced than ours with your native shrubs and trees in full leaf. Under these conditions, however, we advise watering the trees daily for a week after they are first planted.

Never put manure or fertilizer where it will come in contact with the roots while planting. Instead of mixing it with the earth filled in on the roots, wait till the tree is planted and fertilize or mulch the surface soil around the tree. This applies to all shrubs, plants and trees.

More trees are spoiled by poor planting than any other way. For your sake as well as ours, we recommend a careful reading of these planting suggestions.